

**REMARKS**

Reconsideration of this application, as amended, is respectfully requested.

Prior to this amendment, Claims 1-22 were pending in the application with Claims 1, 6, 11 and 17 being the independent claims.

The Examiner rejected Claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,590,873 to *Li et al.* (hereinafter, *Li*) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,249,894 to *Lin et al.* (hereinafter, *Lin*). The Examiner rejected Claims 11-22 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Li* in view of *Lin* and U.S. Patent No. 6,151,328 to *Kwon et al.* (hereinafter, *Kwon*).

Regarding the §103(a) rejection of Claims 1-10, the Examiner contends that each element of the claims is taught, suggested or rendered obvious by the combination of *Li* and *Lin*. More specifically, the Examiner contends that *Li* teaches or suggests each element of Claim 1 with the exception of the reception of reception states of first information on a first traffic channel and second information on a second traffic channel, wherein reception state indicating bits of the first and the second information are reception result indicator bits for power control on a frame basis. The Examiner cites *Lin* in an attempt to remedy these deficiencies.

*Li* teaches a reverse channel for transmitting pilot and power control bits. *Lin* discloses the use of an Erasure Indicator Bit (EIB) which indicates that the mobile unit did not accurately receive a frame sent by the base station over a specific channel, which, when received, may be utilized to control the power on that channel.

Claim 1 has been amended to more clearly recite the subject matter of the present invention. More specifically, Claim 1, as amended, recites, a method of reporting reception states of both first information received on a first traffic channel and second information received on a second traffic channel from a base station in mobile station via a reverse frame. Each of first reception state bits are allocated to each slot of a first half of the reverse frame, respectively.

The first reception state bits indicate a reception state of the received first information. Each of second reception state bits are allocated to each slot of a second half of the reverse frame, respectively. The second reception state bits indicate a reception state of the received second information. The reverse frame, having both the first reception state bits and the second reception state bits, is transmitted to the base station. Each bit of at least one of the first reception state bits and the second reception state bits are identical to each other within a single reverse frame. The first reception state bits and the second reception state bits indicate reception results of the received first information and the received second information for power control on a per frame basis.

In the Response to Arguments previously presented, the Examiner contends that *Li* discloses that each of a plurality of multiplexed bits are allocated to one of sixteen slots of the reverse frame and that each slot comprises a single bit. Applicants respectfully disagree.

The Examiner again cites column 3, lines 12-26, of *Li*, which describes that a reverse link comprises a reverse pilot channel. Each frame of the reverse pilot channel has 16 power control sub-frames over which a power control group is transmitted. Each power control group comprises four bits representing a pilot and power control. The Examiner contends that 16 sub-frames of *Li* are read as the 16 slots of Claim 1. Claim 1 recites that each of first reception state bits are allocated to each slot of a first half of the reverse frame, respectively, and that each of second reception state bits are allocated to each slot of a second half of the reverse frame, respectively. Thus, each slot comprises a single bit indicating a reception state of either the first information on the first channel or the second information on the second channel.

*Li* describes that each sub-frame has 4 sub-channels and each sub-channel has a bit. Thus, if the 16 sub-frames of *Li* are compared to the slots of Claim 1, each sub-frame has four bits, which differs structurally from the reverse frame of Claim 1. *Li* fails to disclose that each of first reception state bits and second reception state bits are allocated to a respective one of sixteen slots of the reverse frame, as recited in Claim 1.

The Examiner again relies upon the received frame erasure and the erasure EIB of *Lin* as the first and second information in Claim 1. *Lin* describes that a mobile unit transmits an EIB to a base station to indicate that the mobile unit did not accurately receive a user frame sent by the base station. A received frame erasure indicates that the user frame containing the EIB was not accurately received by the base station. The received frame erasure is information generated in the base station indicating a reception state of a frame received at the base station from a mobile unit, and fails to relate to information generated at the mobile unit indicating a reception state of information received at a mobile unit from a base station. Specifically, *Lin* fails to disclose first reception state bits and second reception state bits indicating reception results of the received first information and the received second information, received from a base station on first and second traffic channels, respectively, as recited in Claim 1. Thus, *Lin* fails to remedy the deficiencies of *Li*, and Claim 1 is patentable over the combination of *Li* and *Lin*.

The Examiner also rejected independent Claim 6, which recites subject matter similar to that of Claim 1. In view of the above, Applicants assert that Claim 6 is patentable over the combination of *Li* and *Lin*.

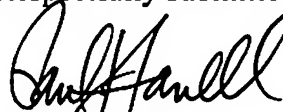
Regarding Claims 2-5 and 7-10, Claims 2, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 10 have been amended for consistency with the independent claims. While not conceding the patentability of the dependent claims, *per se*, Claims 2-5 and 7-10 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency from independent Claims 1 and 6. Accordingly, Applicants assert that Claims 1-10 are allowable over the combination of *Li* and *Lin*, and the rejection of Claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) should be withdrawn.

Regarding the rejection of Claims 11-22 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), the Examiner contends that the combination of *Li*, *Lin* and *Kwon* teaches each and every element of the claims. Claims 11 and 17 recite subject matter similar to that of Claim 1, and *Kwon* fails to remedy the deficiencies of the combination of *Li* and *Lin* described above. Claims 12, 15, 16, 18, 21 and 22 have been amended for consistency with the independent claims. Claims 13 and 19 have been cancelled without prejudice. While not conceding the patentability of the dependent claims, *per se*, Claims 12, 14-16, 18 and 20-22 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency from

independent Claims 11 and 17. Accordingly, Applicants assert that Claims 11, 12, 14-18 and 20-22 are allowable over *Li, Lin, Kwon*, or any combination thereof, and the rejection of under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) should be withdrawn.

Accordingly, all of the claims pending in the Application, namely, Claims 1-12, 14-18 and 20-22 are believed to be in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference or personal interview would facilitate resolution of any remaining matters, the Examiner may contact Applicants' attorney at the number given below.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul J. Farrell", written over a horizontal line.

Paul J. Farrell  
Registration No. 33,494  
Attorney for Applicant(s)

**THE FARRELL LAW FIRM, LLP**  
290 Broadhollow Rd., Ste. 210 E  
Melville, New York 11747  
(516) 228-3565